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PLANNING FOR 1937 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

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If a better basis is to be obtained for developing programs in 1937 and subsequent years, it is essential that agreement be reached at once as to the type of studies and research which are to be undertaken this year and that the work get under way as soon as possible. Any studies undertaken should be developed with the view of yielding results which, first, will be of direct application and use in 1937, and, second, will provide a more comprehensive factual background for developing longer-time programs in subsequent years. In developing such studies it is essential, furthermore, to keep in mind the broader objectives of the program as laid down in the Act, which are to become operative in 1938 when the States assume more responsibility.

Problems Involved in Developing Future Programs

Although it is impossible to foresee, at this time, all the many problems that will have to be met in developing the 1937 and subsequent programs, it should be possible to reach agreement on what likely will be some of the most outstanding ones and plan studies which will be helpful in meeting them. These problems fall roughly into three categories:

1. Problems relating to the long-time objectives or goals laid down in the Act,
2. Policy problems,
3. Special problems.

Under the first heading are included such questions as: What adjustments are needed in the agriculture in each of the major agricultural regions of the United States to result on the one hand in conservation, and on the other in a desirable volume of production from the standpoint of consumption, income and foreign trade. These questions can be answered only through continuing studies extending over a considerable period of time.

Policy questions, on the other hand, will have to be answered partly through experience, but a great deal of help can be obtained from studies of the proper kind. Under this heading are included such questions as: "Over-all" versus "differential" adjustments; Function of county committees in program development; The problem of devising a flexible method for determining and revising bases; Relation of the new soil conservation program under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to work of a similar or related nature in the Forest Service, Indian Service, Taylor Grazing Service, etc.;



and The problem of the amount of diversity in adjustments that will be permitted in State plans and the standards to be developed as a basis for appraisal of such plans by the Secretary.

The third category, special problems, includes a long list of problems that will require an answer prior to the development of the new program in 1937. Some of the more important of such problems are the orchard problem, truck problem, range livestock problem, and the irrigated land problem; all of which will need special study to determine just how these different producing groups can come under the new soil conserving program. There is also the problem of rates of payment--two specific questions arise in this connection: (a) What are the minimum payments which may be offered in 1937 for shifting the use of crop land, and (b) What rate of payment will be necessary to induce farmers to maintain the acreage shifted to soil conserving uses in 1936 in the same uses in 1937; also closely related to this is the further problem of determining what soil conserving practices shall be recommended for payment in 1937 and at what rates in each region and area; likewise, what shifts, if any, in the classification of crops as between soil-depleting and soil-conserving will be needed in view of the 1936 experience. Still another problem relates to the division of payments between landlords and tenants, also the whole problem of leasing arrangements and its bearing on attaining effective conservation programs in high tenant areas. Some attention also will need to be given to the question of inter-regional competition and the effect of the conservation program upon the production of different classes of livestock and livestock products.

#### Relation of Previous Studies to these Problems

Two general types of studies were undertaken last year, the results of which have a direct bearing upon some of these problems, particularly the problem of goals in production or over-all adjustments needed. One of these studies, the Regional Adjustment Project, approached this latter problem from the physical point of view; and the other, the study on national goals, approached the same problem from a price and income point of view.

In the Regional Adjustment Project, which was a cooperative study between the Department and the State Agricultural Colleges, the objective was to determine what adjustments were needed in the agriculture of the different areas, regions, and the nation as a whole in order to conserve soil resources. Estimates are now available from this study indicating adjustments in the acreage of the various crops needed in each of the major type-of-farming areas to attain this objective. Inasmuch as the estimates made by technical specialists were done hurriedly and were based, in many cases, either on judgment or on meager experimental or research evidence, it will be necessary to do considerable refining and coordinating of the results before they can be used as a basis for action programs.

One check upon these estimates, made by the Experiment Station group, will be available as soon as the results of the County Planning Project are summarized. This latter project was developed this past



winter in cooperation with the Extension Service. It was designed to obtain the judgment of representative farmers in the various counties of the United States of the same general question as to the adjustments needed in order to conserve soil resources. The estimates of the committee of farmers in each county are now being summarized in the various State Agricultural Colleges, preparatory to final summary in Washington.

As a further check upon the results of both of these projects, it would be desirable to undertake this year a supplemental study or survey, particularly in those States and areas where the results are least satisfactory, in order to obtain the additional data needed for necessary refinement and coordination. In States and areas having more adequate information for such estimates, the problem will be largely one of coordinating the estimates of the technical group with the estimates made by the farmers.

The other study, the national goals study, was an internal analysis made by the economists of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was designed to determine the volume of production and adjustments needed from the point of view of price and income. Although the income and consumption phases of adjustment are not receiving the emphasis accorded to conservation in the program in 1936, presumably both of these phases of adjustment will receive equal or coordinate emphasis with conservation in the 1938 programs. It is desirable, therefore, that further research upon both the income and consumption objectives of the Act get under way this year.

On most of the other problems referred to above there is but meager information available. Although results are available from a large number of farm management studies which have a bearing on a number of the problems mentioned, it will be necessary to undertake new studies on some, if not all, of the special problems listed, if a satisfactory basis for action is to be available.

#### Suggested Studies and Lines of Work to be Undertaken in 1936

In order to supplement and refine the results obtained from previous studies on regional adjustment and national goals and to help answer the several special problems listed above, four lines of work are suggested for consideration. These are:

1. Reconnaissance Survey in Representative Counties in the Corn Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the Three Major Wheat Regions

It is suggested that a survey or study be conducted in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the State Experiment Stations with a three-fold objective in view;

- (a) to check on the results of previous studies and to provide a better factual basis for determining desirable adjustments in particular counties, type-of-farming areas, regions and for the Nation as a whole, from the point of view of conservation and wise land use and to test out the effect



of such changes upon income and expenses of typical farming units in them;

- (b) to characterize and classify the farm land of such areas from the standpoint of soil type, slope, and present degree of erosion or condition of vegetative cover and to determine the sequence of cropping and cultural practices for each such class of land most desirable or necessary to conserve the soil and promote wise land use, with the view of providing community and county committeemen with better criteria and standards for applying the conservation program to individual farms;
- (c) to provide a general field check upon the operation of the current program in 1936 and material and criteria for evaluating and coordinating plans and proposals submitted by the various States in 1937 and subsequent years.

To obtain a complete coverage of the Corn and Cotton Belts and the major wheat regions, the survey probably should be undertaken in at least 125 to 150 counties and from 100 to 150 records should be obtained in each county. The counties selected for sampling would be so chosen as to give a representative cross-section of the agriculture in the region or sub-region to be studied and the records would be stratified with respect to geographic location, size of farm, and type-of-farming followed so as to obtain a reasonably representative picture of the range of conditions existing.

The survey would be made by a soils or soil conservation specialist and a farm management specialist working together as a crew of two. In making the survey they would visit each individual farm and obtain, first, a map of the farm showing the size and shape of fields, the soil type, slope and degree of erosion in each, the crops grown in each field in 1936, and those that in the judgment of the soils or soil conservation specialist should have been grown, as well as the practices that should have been followed in order to conserve the soil and bring about wise land use. Information also would be obtained on average or expected yields, on the number and production of each class of livestock, data on soil conservation practices in use or needed, as well as expected volume of sales and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in operating the farm. The adjustments in cropping systems recommended by the soils specialists as necessary to bring about soil conservation for the representative farms surveyed would be summarized and used as a basis for generalizing for the larger area or region. The adjustments recommended as needed from the physical point of view would later be checked and revised from the standpoint of their effect upon costs and returns.

Such a survey thus would provide a much better factual basis for determining over-all adjustments needed from the standpoint of conservation than is now available and would offer a basis for revising or for strengthening the over-all goals for regional adjustment de-



rived from the county planning and regional adjustment projects. It would also provide much needed information with respect to typical farm organizations and the range or variation in organization and needed adjustments as between individual farms in particular areas. The economic information obtained, likewise, would be helpful in checking the sacrifices incurred by farmers in adopting the conservation program and throw light upon the rates of payment necessary to induce their participation.

2. Survey on Costs and Effects of Certain Conservation Practices.

In addition to the general farm survey outlined above a related survey of the costs and effects of certain practices is also recommended. A supplementary schedule for obtaining information with respect to the costs, the acreage of land benefitted, and the estimated results of such practices as terracing, strip cropping, pasture treatment, liming, fallowing, use of cover crops, reforestation, and other practices on farms where they have actually been adopted, could be obtained at the same time as the general survey is taken.

Such information, when properly analyzed, will be very helpful in answering the question of what practices are desirable in specific regions or sub-regions and what rates of payment would be needed to induce their adoption.

In addition to obtaining practice information in connection with the general farm survey the supplementary schedule could also be used by itself in areas or regions where the general survey was not conducted. In general, this work could be done cooperatively by the State Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

3. A Series of Special Studies on the Range, Irrigated Land, Orchard, Truck and Pasture Improvement Problems.

To help answer the range cattle and irrigated land problems in the West and the pasture improvement problem in the Northeast as well as the general problem of truck farming, it is suggested that a series of special studies be developed with this aim in view.

The range cattle study would involve the cooperation of the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the Department and the State Experiment Stations with perhaps some help from the Taylor Grazing Service and the Indian Service. This study would endeavor to map the over-grazed areas in the range country in order to arrive at estimates as to the general degree of over-grazing and of the cost and effect of reducing the rate of grazing in a series of typical grazing areas in the West. Special consideration should be given to the problem of determining average carrying capacity on a given ranch or community range since any real range conservation program will eventually have to tackle this problem. The effect of grazing practices as well as a simple reduction in number should also be considered.



The irrigated land problem would involve the cooperation of the State Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This is a problem to which there apparently has been given but little thought as yet, and which is to some degree tied in with the orchard and truck problems, but it is one that must eventually be given thorough consideration. There is the question as to whether a special classification of crops is needed for irrigated land and as to what special practices should be approved and at what rates of payment. It likely will be found that payments for the adoption of certain prescribed practices on irrigated land will need to be varied somewhat from the payments for similar practices on dry land.

The question of pasture improvement is important enough to warrant a cooperative study by the State Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the Northeast. Aside from the question as to the cost of improving pastures and the additional amount of forage or feed which might be produced, consideration also should be given to the need for additional pasture in the Northeast and the probable effect of such a general program of pasture improvement on milk production. Attention also should be given to the question of the type of pastures which it would be economically feasible and practicable to rehabilitate.

Other studies relating to the orchard and farm woodlot problems also should be undertaken in the Northeast region. Inasmuch as the major problem in this region is not so much one of diversion of crops, but rather of practice, studies along this line would seem to command major effort so far as the Northeast is concerned.

#### 4. Continuation of Studies on National Goals from the Point of View of Income and Consumption.

The general question as to the acreage or number and volume of production of the several crops and livestock needed for (a) domestic consumption, and (b) to insure reasonable prices and income to farmers, can best be approached from the national point of view. It is suggested that the work on consumption requirements, national goals for acreage, numbers and production, and the measuring of their effects upon farm income, be done in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the most part, the work here involved is statistical and highly technical in nature, and due to the past emphasis upon this type of research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics it is reasonably well advanced. Plans are now under way for developing a comprehensive income study in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Studies under way in the Planning Division on consumption are being continued preparatory to release later in the year.

In addition to the four lines of work which have just been outlined and which may be considered as continuing studies, there are a number of other special studies which are needed (or which will be needed in the future) to answer immediate administrative problems. These special problems will continue to arise and no doubt will have to be handled as special short-period assignments by men within the Administration or by obtaining the services of some qualified expert from the outside for a two or three months period.



PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED - (EXPANDED)

In planning for 1937 and subsequent years, there are three classes of problems which must be considered. These are:

- I. Special problems which should be solved by the fall or winter of 1936, or the summer of 1937 at the latest.
  - a. The orchard problem - That is, how can the owners and operators of orchards and vineyards cooperate in the national soil conservation program? Should the Administration pay for the pulling out of orchards and vineyards, and under what conditions? What soil building practices are recommended for land in orchards and vineyards, and what would seem to be reasonable payments? At the present, the Administration has this problem under consideration and has asked for the services of Mr. Ockey to conduct a general survey and prepare a report by August 1.
  - b. The truck crop problem - A problem which is similar to the orchard problem and, if anything, more complicated. A specialist is also needed to conduct a survey study and prepare a report by early fall.
  - c. The range problem - At the present, the Administration is endeavoring to formulate a range plan which it is hoped can be discussed with ranchers and announced in time to become effective as of September 1 of the present year. At best, however, any range program which is developed this spring and summer can be only considered as a rough experimental approach. A rather thorough-going consideration of the range problem, which will yield usable results by midwinter, or at the very latest, by the early summer of 1937, is needed. This would include observation of the actual working of any program which may be tried out for 1936-37; a study of methods of determining carrying capacity; a consideration of the efficiency of grazing and feeding practices as opposed to, or supplementary to, reduction in numbers as a means of range improvement; and a study of available production, cost, and income data to determine reasonable rates of payment for adjusting grazing practices and numbers of livestock in the interest of range conservation. In this connection, it is of interest to note that Lowdermilk, Associate Chief, and Calkins, Cuzzens, and Rockie, Regional Conservators in the Western Region, of the Soil Conservation Service, have all offered their services in developing conservation programs in the West.
  - d. The irrigated land problem - Obviously, the recently announced Soil Conservation program does not fit the irrigated farming areas in the West as well as it does the general farming areas in other parts of the United States, with the possible exception of the cotton areas in the Southwest. As a rule,



irrigated land is flat and little subject to erosion, and the acreage of alfalfa and the other crops now classed as soil conserving is usually relatively high. Should a special classification of crops be adopted for these areas, or should payments be limited to soil building payments for practices and domestic allotment payments for sugar beets and flax? Should payments be made for draining water logged land, and for endeavoring to free irrigated land from alkali or root-rot?

- e. The method of establishing bases - So far as the general soil depleting group of crops is concerned, bases for 1936 are to be established by the "appraisal" method. Since this method gives considerable authority to the County Committeemen, its operation should be observed in order to allow the Administration to decide whether more specific rules and checks will be needed in 1937. The method of bringing new producers into the program also may need to be considered. That is, will a new producer be allowed to enter the 1937 program on the basis of his 1936 crop pattern, or will he be asked to accept some other base?
- f. Payments for shifting from soil depleting to soil conserving uses - There are two questions or problems in this connection, (1) What are the minimum payments which may be offered in 1937 for shifting the use of crop land?, and (2) What rate of payment should be offered for maintaining land which has been shifted in 1936 in the same soil conserving crops or uses in 1937? The answer to the first question can be obtained in part from experience in 1936, in part from the price outlook for 1937, and in part from farm management and cost studies. The answer to the second question involves a determination of general policy as well as of economic cost.
- g. Desirable regional practices and rates of payment in connection therewith - Although payments will be made for the adoption of certain soil building practices in 1936, the recommendations for such practices were necessarily developed on relatively short notice and only a limited number of practices have been approved. A general survey of this field, including an appraisal of actual farmer experience and of the usual cost of adopting a wide range of soil conserving or soil building practices, is needed in each agricultural region. As a first step in this direction, the Washington office of the Soil Conservation Service has asked the field force of the Soil Conservation Service for a report with respect to the extent and cause of erosion in each important type-of-farming area or sub-region, together with recommendations as to the kinds of practices needed for erosion control. The Program Planning Division is at work on a proposed schedule to be used in obtaining information with respect to the results obtained from, and costs of, pasture improvement, terracing, strip cropping, liming, new seedings, and other practices. The problem of pasture improvement is, of course, especially important in the North-eastern dairy region, but it is also worth considering in both the South and the Corn Belt.



II. Policy problems, which will have to be solved partly through experience but on which considerable light can be thrown by research.

- a. The "over-all" vs. the "differential" approach - The central question here is as to whether a flat over-all offer of payment such as has been made for 1936 shall be continued or whether some differential approach can be developed. So long as the same maximum percentage adjustment and same rates of payment are offered over the whole country, the maximum percentage which can be diverted will be determined by budget limitations rather than the need for conservation. If differential adjustments are permitted or if differential payments are to be made, however, the budget must be protected, the differential offers must be founded upon generally accepted or well grounded facts, and definite county or State lines must be fixed for the areas or regions involved. There is also tied to this problem, the question as to how far the County Committees might be allowed to go toward determining or permitting differential adjustments between farms provided the total adjustments for the county came within certain limits.
- b. Continuing bases - The problem of devising a flexible method of determining bases must be considered if the program is to continue for any considerable length of time. That is, shall the same farmers be given the same bases year after year, or shall some flexible scheme be introduced which will allow for the building up of bases by new producers or cooperators and the revision of all bases? This problem is related to the problem of whether separate payments shall be made in 1937 or thereafter for maintaining acreage shifted in 1936 and for the shifting of new acreage, or whether we shall continue as in 1936 when previous shifts under A.A.A. were disregarded.
- c. Crop classification - The question as to whether we shall continue with a simple two-way crop classification, soil depleting vs. soil conserving, deserves consideration. The simplest suggestion, perhaps, is that soil depleting crops should be broken into clean tilled and small grain crops and that corresponding soil conserving payments be offered, while the "Slipher" or "Ohio" plan is the most complicated. The question as to whether potatoes should be given separate treatment also comes under this head.
- d. Soil conserving vs. soil building payments - The problem of the division of available monies between payments for shifting uses of land and payments for practices. That is, given a limited amount of money how can the greatest good from the standpoint of soil conservation be obtained?
- e. Tenant - Landlord - The two most important questions in the tenant-landlord field are (1) What is the most equitable division of payments between landlords and the various classes of tenants?, and (2) What are the effects of the several types of leasing or tenant agreements from the standpoint of soil conservation?



- f. Feed grain - livestock problem -- The general question as to the effect of a changing crop pattern and composition of feed grain production upon livestock production, especially upon hog, dairy, and beef cattle and sheep production, is one that must be studied. There has been, for the past three years, a great deal of uncritical discussion of this question. In view of this discussion and in view of the upward trend in dairy production and the present beef cattle situation, an impartial study is badly needed even though it is probable that no final answer can be obtained except through experience, and even then only a gross answer can result.
- g. Food and feed for home use - If the conservation program in the South is to be so designed as to permit or encourage the production of food and feed for home use, it is important that consideration be given to (1) the method of establishing reasonable allowances or limits of food and feed crops for home use, and (2) the question as to the effect of such a policy on livestock production and interregional competition.
- h. Difference between State plans - When the program moves into the State Aid phase provided for in Section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the Administration will have to reach a decision as to how much difference will be allowed between the various State plans, and what bases will be used in judging the adequacy of such plans. Obviously, answers to the several problems or questions here listed are needed in this connection, but since some State plans will almost certainly be submitted in 1937, some special consideration of this question, together with an elaboration of the conditions which State plans will have to meet, is needed. This also involves the question of State compacts and production control through State plans since such control is allowed under Section 7, although excluded under Section 8.
- i. County Committees and program development - The organization, functions, and financing of County Associations need to be further considered. One especially important question in this connection has to do with the function of the County Associations in actually helping work out programs and the extent to which County Committees shall and can be given discretionary authority. This question of discretionary authority already has been raised in discussing the "appraisal" method of determining bases, and in discussing the question as to whether the County Committee might be given the authority to allow differential adjustments within a county. The relation between the County Planning Project (and the committees which were set up in connection with it) and the present County Committees needs to be worked out.
- j. Relation of A.A.A. to other agencies - The relation of the national conservation program under the A.A.A. and related or similar work under the Forest Service, the Indian Service, the Taylor Grazing Service, the Resettlement Administration, and



the Soil Conservation Service is still to be worked out in some cases, and in all cases it is probable that observation and revision of the manner in which cooperative arrangements are working will be needed.

- III. Determination of objectives - A class of problems which calls for continuing research, synthesis, and discussion, and an understanding of which is absolutely essential to the continuing success of any general agricultural program.
- a. Adjustment needed from standpoint of soil conservation and good farm management - This involves a determination of the answer to the general question as to the adjustment in cropping systems and general farming practices needed from the long-time point of view of the individual farmer, and of the extent to which the short-time and the long-time interests of the individual tend to clash. Although there is an element of national need in this approach, it is measured from the physical standpoint of soil conservation or efficient (in the sense of the ratio of land and labor to production) farm management. The Regional Adjustment Project of last summer and fall and the County Planning Project which was begun last winter and is still under way have served as a first approach to this problem, but they need to be continued and supplemented. The goal, of course, is the establishment of a good approximation to an ideal distribution of systems of farming and soil building, feeding, and other practices contributing to efficient production.
  - b. Desirable production from standpoint of consumption, prices, and foreign trade - The two most important questions in this connection are (1) What volume of production is needed to supply our own population with a reasonable per capita quantity of the several fibers and classes of foodstuffs? and (2) What production is needed from the standpoint of prices, foreign trade, and income? The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, of course, provides that the program shall be such as to maintain a production of food and fibers sufficient to supply an average per capita consumption at prices fair and reasonable to both producers and consumers; and under Section 8, production control is allowed if the States so choose. In any case, though, it is desirable to know what prices may be expected to prevail and to what extent the adjustments brought about by the Soil Conservation program are in line with, or opposed to, the adjustments needed from the price standpoint. And prices must, in the end, be interpreted in terms of their effect upon income. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, of course, provides for an income rather than a price parity, and arrangements are being made with the Bureau for obtaining better income data than are now available.



PROPOSED COOPERATIVE STUDY  
FOR FURTHERING CONSERVATION AND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

(Applicable to Cotton, Tobacco, Corn Belt and Wheat States)

I. The Problem:

1. To provide a better factual basis for determining desirable adjustments in the agriculture of particular counties, type-of-farming areas, states, regions and for the Nation as a whole from the point of view of conservation and wise land use and to test out the effect of such changes upon the income and expenses of typical farming units in them.
2. To characterize and classify the farm land in such areas from the standpoint of soil type, slope and present degree of erosion or condition of vegetative cover, and to determine the sequence of cropping and cultural practices for each such class of land most desirable or necessary to conserve the soil and promote wise land use, with the view of providing community and county committeemen with better criteria and standards for applying the conservation program to individual farms.
3. To provide a general field check upon the operation of the current program in 1936 and material and criteria for evaluating and coordinating plans and proposals submitted by the various States in 1937 or subsequent years.

II. Cooperation

It is suggested that this proposed study be developed as a national project and that the cooperating agencies include: The State Agricultural Colleges, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Planning and Regional Divisions of the A.A.A.

III. Organization

1. Set up an "overall" committee in Washington consisting of representatives from B. A. E., S. C. S., A. A. A., and Office of Experiment Stations and Extension Service. A small executive committee of not more than three should have direct responsibility for conducting the study.
2. Set up a State Committee at each Agricultural College consisting of representatives of the various subject-matter and farm management departments, the Extension Service and representative of the field force of the Soil Conservation Service. A small executive sub-committee of not more than three should have direct supervision of the study in the state.

IV. Procedure

1. A reconnaissance survey would be undertaken in representative counties in the major type-of-farming areas in the United States.



These counties should be selected so as to insure that the range in conditions found in the given area were covered. The survey should be undertaken in at least 100 to 150 counties as a minimum and be expanded insofar as available personnel and funds will permit, at least 100 to 125 individual farm records should be obtained in each County.

2. A tentative survey schedule would be prepared by the executive committee of the Federal Cooperating agencies and sent along with a detailed statement of the project to each of the State Agricultural Colleges for study. This schedule as well as detailed plans and procedure for conducting the survey then would be considered at a series of regional conferences to be held as soon as feasible after the plan was in the hands of the State people.
3. The survey schedule would be drawn so as to obtain information showing:

Organization and Practice Data

- (a) The 1935 adjusted crop acreage broken down by individual crops and by soil depleting and soil conserving groups,
- (b) The 1936 crop acreage broken down by individual crops and by soil depleting and soil conserving groups,
- (c) Normal yields of each crop and productivity index as estimated by county committees,
- (d) Numbers of mature animals of each class of livestock in 1936 and estimated number that should be carried under recommended cropping systems,
- (e) Practices and methods of producing principal crops and livestock (but kept to minimum and on simplified basis),
- (f) Major out-of-pocket expenses including family and hired labor, feed, seed, fertilizer, etc.
- (g) Terms of leasing arrangement--perquisites supplied tenant, etc.

Soil and Conservation Data

- (a) Soil type, slope, degree of erosion,
- (b) Conservation practices (strip cropping, terracing, cover crops, etc.),
- (c) Appraisal by the Soils or Soil Conservation and Farm Management Specialists of the acreages of the different crops that would need to be grown by the farmer, also practices to be followed in order to conserve the soil and bring about wise land use.



Note: It is suggested that the schedule be kept as short as possible-- that a map of the farm be obtained showing the size and shape of fields, the soil type, slope and degree of erosion in each, the crops grown in each field, and the crops and livestock, that in the judgment of the Soils or Soil Conservation and Farm Management Specialists, should be grown as well as the practices that should be followed in order to conserve the soil and bring about wise land use.

It is further suggested that in filling in the schedules two men work together as a crew (a farm management specialist and a soils or soil conservation specialist). The appraisal made by the soils or soil Conservation specialists should be checked by the farm management specialist and agreement reached (or prepared jointly).

4. After the schedules are filled in, in the field, they should be summarized at the State Agricultural College and the summary data transferred to a standard listing sheet. This listing sheet should be prepared in duplicate, one copy retained in the State and the other forwarded to Washington. This listing sheet should show:

- (a) Total acreage in each farm, acreage in soil depleting and soil conserving crops by groups, and principal crops for base period, 1936 and as recommended,
- (b) Number of mature animals in each livestock class in 1936 and recommended,
- (c) Size, type, and general soil classification and the percentage of the crop land in the different slopes (A, B, C, and D), and practices recommended (acres to be terraced, strip-cropped, etc.),
- (d) Major out-of-pocket expenses, etc.
- (e) Leasing arrangement, production practices, etc.

5. Totals and ratios for each item should be computed for the sample and the resulting percentages applied to the totals of the region to step up the results of the sample to the universe.
6. The results of the survey should then be compared and coordinated with the results of the regional adjustment and county planning projects by the State Committee, and agreement reached on what adjustments in the agriculture of each county they would recommend; also what practices that should be followed on land of each particular slope or class.
7. The Extension Service, assisted by representatives of Experiment Station, should take these revised recommendations of the State Committee back to the County Committee for discussion and revision. (This will involve a comparison of the final recommendations of the State Committee with: (a) the recommendations of the farmers as reported in the County Planning Project, and (b) the recommendations resulting from the survey.) The final adjustments agreed upon by the County committeemen and Agricultural College representatives would become the recommended adjustments for that county in 1937.